

MULTI-CLIENT ADSL MODEM

PRIORITY

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A17 This application claims priority of Provisional US Patent application Serial
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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

09551976-083100
The present invention is generally related to communication networks, and more specifically to networks adapted to communicate over standard residential 2-wire phone lines
5 including those adapted to support ADSL communications.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Asymmetrical Digital Subscriber Lines (ADSL) is an ANSI standard identified as T1.413
10 issued in 1995 which presents the electrical characteristics of the ADSL signal as it should appear at a network interface. Generally, ADSL is a high-speed communication technology that allows one client modem, such as that at a remote terminal (RT), to be connected to only one central office (CO) modem through one twisted pair telephone line forming a loop. Typically, discrete multi-tone (DMT) modulation is the chosen line code technique standard in a typical
15 ADSL system. Upstream communications, such as from RT to CO, and downstream communications, such as CO to RT, are divided from one another using frequency division multiplexing (FDM) or using echo canceling, allowing the frequency band for upstream communications to be shared with downstream communications thereby increasing the overall data rate over the loop.

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Disadvantageously, the ADSL standard allows only one pair of modems (CO and RT) to

communicate over a loop at the same time. The CO modem may send a downstream signal while simultaneously receiving an upstream signal from the RT, frame by frame. Similarly, the RT modem may receive the downstream communication from the CO modem and simultaneously send upstream communication signals to the CO modem.

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Since the standardization of ADSL communications, there have been introduced varied implementations and customized uses of the ADSL technology, such as disclosed in commonly assigned US Patent 5,479,447 entitled "Method and Apparatus for Adaptive, Variable Bandwidth, High-Speed Data Transmission of a Multi-Carrier Signal over Digital Subscriber
10 Lines, the teachings of this patent included herein by reference.

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As homes and offices become more networked, there are typically multiple communication terminals and devices in the residential house or office, and local networks are likely installed to share resources, such as internet access, printers, and so on. Home networks are particularly unique in that cost and wiring issues are key considerations. The IEEE 1394
15 standard has been recently developed which provides for data speeds up to hundreds Mbps. However, the IEEE 1394 standard also requires special cabling for connection, and is not adapted to operate over the common twisted pair telephone lines wired typically throughout a home, for example. A new consortium of home networking, known as Home Phonline Networking
20 Alliance (HomePNA), was formed and headed by Tut Systems and is supported by top computer and communication industry leaders including its founding members 3COM, AMD, AT&T, Compaq, HP, IBM, Intel, Lucent, and Rockwell, whereby Microsoft is one of the major stock holders of Tut Systems. HomePNA is able to connect PCs and peripherals within a household through a single pair phone line shared not only with the telephone sets, but also with xDSL
25 services provided by modems exchanging information over the conventional twisted pair phone lines. HomePNA runs at the frequency range from 5.5 MHz to 9.5 MHz, while the Plain Old Telephone Service (POTS) operates in the frequency range under 4 KHz, and the xDSL service operates at the frequency range from 275 KHz to 1 MHz. The current available HomePNA technology can provide 1 Mbps Ethernet local networking, and may reach 10 Mbps in the near

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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The present invention achieves technical advantages as a Multi-Client ADSL Modem and
5 network that can be configured as a home network by providing multiple ADSL modems
installed in different communication terminals which may be connected to and coordinated by a
multi-client modem at a central office serving as a network hub. This architecture allows
connected PCs, for instance, to share internet access, printers, file storage, and so forth, but
without extra hardware cost like Ethernet cards or upgraded cables. Each connection terminal,
10 such as a PC, is able to communicate with the other as a home network by communicating over a
single pair of twisted phone line conductors with the central office (10) modem serving as a
network hub. The present invention provides three sharing schemes allowing the multi-client
ADSL modems to communicate with the central office, and to communicate with each other
through the standard phone line connection. The sharing schemes include frame multiplexing,
15 ~~tone sharing, and code division.~~

In the frame multiplexing architecture, all connected multi-client ADSL modems receive
the same downstream signal from the CO modem. Each multi-client ADSL modem takes the
data package itself asked. Each multi-client ADSL modem is allowed in schedule to send one or
20 more frames to the CO modem, while the other multi-client ADSL modems keep quiet. This CO
modem can return the frame data from one multi-client ADSL modem to another multi-client
ADSL modem through downstream channels. One of the multi-client ADSL modems is first
connected to the CO modem, and is then configured as the master multi-client ADSL modem.
This master multi-client ADSL modem maintains the superframe transmission if other multi-
25 ~~client ADSL modems join in, one after another.~~

Using the tone sharing technique, all connected multi-client ADSL modems receive the
same downstream signals from the CO modem. Each multi-client ADSL modem takes the data
package itself asked, whereby each multi-client ADSL modem uses a number of upstream tones

to the CO modem while other multi-client ADSL modems use different tones, and which tones can be sent simultaneously. The CO modem can return the data from one multi-client ADSL modem to another multi-client ADSL modem through downstream channels. One of the multi-client ADSL modems is first connected to the CO modem, and is then configured as the master multi-client ADSL modem. The master multi-client ADSL modem will maintain the superframe transmission if other multi-client ADSL modems join in, one after another.

Using the code division architecture, all connected multi-client ADSL modems receive the same downstream signal from the CO modem. Each multi-client ADSL modem takes the data package itself asked. Each multi-client ADSL modem is set up to code its data with a special signed key word, such as is used in CDMA wireless applications. The ADSL modem then modulates the coded data in all frames and in all tones. The CO modem can decode the data and re-send the data back to other multi-client ADSL modems through downstream channels.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a block diagram configuration of two multi-client ADSL modems located within a single residence and each communicating over a single twisted pair phone line to a remote single CO modem for communication with one another, or for communication between either RT modem and the CO modems;

Figure 2 is a block diagram of a multi-client ADSL system, whereby multi-client ADSL modems each communicate with the central office (CO) modem through one loop carrier comprising a single pair of twisted conductors;

Figure 3A and Figure 3B are graphs depicting how the multi-client modems share one upstream channel by frame multiplexing and tone division; and

Figure 4 illustrates a method of initializing the multi-client ADSL modems with one

becoming the master modem maintaining the superframe.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

5 Referring now to Figure 1, there is shown at 10 a multi-client ADSL network including a central office (CO) 12 having a CO modem 14 connected via a single twisted pair loop of telephone conductors 16 to remote terminal (RT) modems 18. The CO modem 14 is adapted to serve one or more respective communication terminals 20, which may be a landline phone, computer, or wireless communication device. The respective RT modems 18 are adapted to
10 serve respective communication terminals 22 such as PC, wireline phone, or wireless communication terminals such as a personal digital assistant (PDA). Also shown is a standard telephone 24 also connected to and communicating over the single loop carrier 16 for providing voice communications with remote terminals served by the central office 12. In this multi-client modem configuration 10, the RT terminals 22, which may be PCs, can not only access internet
15 communications through the network via resources at the CO 12, but can also communicate at a common site 26 with each other as a local home network or an office network.

Referring to Figure 2, there is depicted in more detail the network 10 of Figure 1 which provides regular ADSL communication service between the residential client modems 18
20 depicted as ATU-R, via the single loop carrier 16 and the CO modem 14 identified as ATU-C. Both the CO modem 14 and the RT modems 18 are equipped with frequency splitters and network resources 30, each splitter comprising a high pass filter 32 and a low pass filter 34. The high pass filter 32 and the low pass filter 34 each separate the ADSL frequency band communications from the voice frequency band communications. Thus, a telephone set, voice
25 band modem, or ISDN terminal, such as shown at 36, can communicate with a narrowband network 38 via a single loop carrier 16, as shown. Likewise, the high pass filters 32 facilitate communication between customer premise networks 40 via loop carrier 16 with a broadband network 42.

Depicted at 44 is the common single twisted pair of telephone line extending between the remote terminal modems 18, such as in a daisy chain arrangement from outlet to outlet within a home. Each of these RT modems 18 is connected to and communicates through the respective high pass filter 32 of the splitter at the home. The ADSL service communicating between customer premise network 40 and broadband network 42 provides broadband network service to each home communication device in the home network. The voice band communications provide regular Plain Old Telephone Service (POTS) or ISDN telephony service.

The multi-client ADSL system 10 allows each of the multiple client modems 18 to operate on the same single pair of twisted conductor phone line routed through a home or office to communicate with and through a single CO modem 14, simultaneously. No additional equipment or special wiring is needed. Rather, the internal phone line throughout the home is used. With the multi-client ADSL system 10, the remote communication terminals, which are depicted as a customer premise network 40 in Figure 2, can be locally networked without additional hardware cards, or special wiring such as CAT-5 wiring. The PCs 22 at the residential site 26 can access the internet through the network 10 via the resources at the CO 12, but can also communicate with each other as a local office network or a home network.

Referring now to Figure 3A and Figure 3B, the multi-client modems 18 serving the respective remote terminals 22 can be adapted to share the upstream communications by sending data from the RT modem 18 to the CO modem 14 using frequency division (sharing tones), by time division (sharing frames), or even applying code division like signatures similar to CDMA in wireless communications.

In frequency division, as shown in Figure 3A, each multi-client modem 18 is assigned unique tones for use on upstream channels. In time division, as shown in Figure 3B, each multi-client modem 18 utilizes some frames on the upstream channels while the other modems are keeping quiet. Alternatively, code division allows the multi-client modems 18 to send data on upstream channels simultaneously to the CO modem 14, covering all frames and all tones.

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On downstream channels, each multi-client modem 18 receives all the data packets from CO modem 14, but is also adapted to ascertain the data packets that it has requested. A data packet has certain information bits that shows its destination, and which information bits such as header bits are used by each RT modem 18 to identify and decipher the associated data therewith to determine if the data is to be interpreted. One of the multi-client ADSL modems 18 is first connected to the CO modem 14 and is responsively configured by the CO modem 14 as the master multi-client ADSL modem 18. This identified master multi-client ADSL modem 18 then maintains the superframe transmission if other multi-client ADSL modems 18 join in, one after another. This superframe is not shared by other multi-client ADSL modems.

Now referring to Figure 4, there is illustrated at 60 a methodology by which the client modems 18 are initialized for use in the multi-client modem network 10, as shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2. The multi-client ADSL system 10 is compliant to the single client ADSL system when only one client modem 18 is connected to the loop carrier 16 comprising a single phone line.

The system 10 first enters into the single modem state at step 62, similar to a normal ADSL system. Next, at step 64, if there is a second modem 18 initialized and turned on, this new added modem 18 requests for connection by signaling the CO modem 14 with a special handshaking message exchange. The CO modem 14 responds to this request by informing the first modem 18 to skip transmitting some frames in a time division implementation, or some tones in a frequency division implementation. The CO modem 14 then provides for the first modem 18 to be re-trained as necessary at step 66. The CO modem 14 informs the first RT modem 18 to be the master modem of the multi-client operation and drops some frames.

At step 68, after re-setup of the first modem 18, the CO modem 14 will acknowledge and start a training process for the second modem whereby the second modem 18 shares the dropped frames. The non-master client modem 18 does not generate the sync frame, which is generated

by the master client modem 18 only.

At step 70, if the set-up is ready, the system 10 enters the multi-client modem state, whereby one CO modem 14 communicates with the multiple RT client modems 18 through the
5 single pair of phone line 16 known as loop carrier. If at step 70 the set-up of the system is not ready, the system returns back to step 66. When two or more client modems 18 are joining the single pair phone line 16, the CO modem 14 can re-train the first two modems 14, release more frames or tones for the newly requesting modem 18, then set up the other.

10 In summary, the present invention provides a local home or office network by which multiple remote terminals at a residential location or office can communicate with one another over a single common pair phone line, without requiring special equipment or additional wiring. The central office modem 14 operates as a network hub to route communications from one remote terminal to another while may all reside within a common location, providing ADSL
15 service over a single pair of phone line. One remote terminal may communicate with the other, one at a time, or simultaneously depending on the architecture used. The regular telephone service communicating voiceband signals is not affected. Splitters are used to separate the high frequency signals of ADSL from the low frequency signals for voice communications. The present invention utilizes ADSL communications that conform to ADSL standards.

20 Though the invention has been described with respect to a specific preferred embodiment, many variations and modifications will become apparent to those skilled in the art upon reading the present application. It is therefore the intention that the appended claims be interpreted as broadly as possible in view of the prior art to include all such variations and modifications.